EATON, OHIO, THURSDAY, JANUARY 20, 1887.

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The Republican Party Comes to Realize That Its Members Have Turned the Cold Shoulder to the Union Soldier in

Now and then the esteemed Register gets to be an extremely interesting

rgan. This is more apt to be the ease

betrays in a striking way the Repub-

of union blue to be retired from Congress, when the color of the rebel gray is constantly be ing increased there? Will not some Wester State, this winter, send a Union soldier to stand in the United States Senate for the Union

Think of it. Forty Republicans in

soldier Senator out of thirty-eight

ion this is. The soldiers do the voting,

but the railroads get the Senators.

teemed contemporary. How deeply interested in the soldier's welfare it

a fact long ago. We are glad to help our esteem

contemporary to place itself and its party on record. It offers no excuse

for its party's neglect of the soldier.

It simply states the fact. We quoted

all its words. Not even one of the

great Western States has a Union

soldier in the Senate. The Senate is

recognized by the Republican party

s belonging to the railroads, not to

A WISE POLICY.

The Dignified, Manly Course of the Ad-

The President transmitted to

House of Representatives a volumin

ous document, containing all the cor

the United States and Great Britain in

regard to the rights of American fish-

waters. The contents of this document

lead us to three conclusions: 1. That

the local Canadian authorities have

repeatedly, and, in some instances,

outrageously violated the rights se-cured to these fishermen, under the

States and Great Britain, and that they

show no disposition to discontinue this

Secretary Bayard has, by no means,

been as indifferent and dilatory in deal-

ing with this question as he is repre-

sented to have been by partisan news-

papers, that are politically hostile to him and the Administration of Presi-

dent Cleveland; but that, on the con-

trary, he has repeatedly and earnestly

protested against these outrages, an

respectfully, but firmly, called the at-

tention of the British Government

to them. 3. That the British Gov-

ernment has been exceedingly tardy

ject, and has practically, as yet, done

and apologetic in dealing with this sub

nothing by way of stopping and re-dressing these wrongs. The President

recommends Congress to give this sub-

ject its early attention, and raises the

question whether some additional leg-

islation on our part is not called for.

Secretary Bayard suggests that proper

steps should be taken by Congress to

allow proofs to be made of all losses

and injuries to our fishermen, as the

basis of a future demand against Great

Britain for indemnity. The American

people desire to maintain amicable re-lations with Great Britain; but they are

able to defend, and will defend, the

treaty rights of their fishermen in Ca-

nadian waters, and will hold Great Brit-

ain responsible for and violation of

-The Republicans of Minnesota

think they know how it came about

that their candidate for Governor ran

about seven thousand behind the can-

didate for Lieutenant-Governor. They

think that Mr. Charles A. Gilman, who

was a candidate for the Gubernatorial

nomination and failed to get it, not

only sulked in his tent but sent out

word to his friends to oppose the head

of the ticket. This belief is strength-

ened by the fact that in those counties

where Gilman was expected to be the

strongest Mr. McGill got the smallest

- It is not strange that Mr. Blaine

is suffering from the nervous shock ex-

perienced when the "Boston Burchard" declared, in his presence, at the New

England dinner, that "the Boston of

Winthrop and the Puritans was not the

Boston of Collins and O'Brien." That

this should come just as Mr. Blaine had

perfected new plans for capturing the

Irish vote will be looked upon by the

Mugwumps as a second interposition of

portunity to show his vaunted qualities

- A Republican organ says: "Mr.

Providence.-N. Y. World.

vote.-Chicago News.

these rights.-N. Y. Independent.

ermen in the British North American

respondence that has passed between

the soldiers .- Des Moines Leader.

must be not to have noticed so striking

WHOLE NUMBER 1029.

General News Summary.

Interesting Home and Foreign News

SENATE, Jan. 11.—Mr. Cameron, from the Military Committee, reported a bill for the relief of elegraph operators engaged in Government service during the war. Mr. Sherman, by request, introduced a bill to reimburse depositors at the Freedman's bank, of Washington. The House bill for the relief of settlers and purchasers of lands in Nebraska, with the substitute reported by the Public Lands Committee, was considered. The substitute appropriates \$50,000 for the reimbursement of those who paid the Northern Kansas Railroad Company for the lands taken, the United States Circuit Court having decided that the railroad company had prior title. The bill as thus amended by the substitute was, after discussion, passed by a rote of \$1 to \$17\$ and a conference asked for. The Senate then resumed consideration of the Inter-State Commerce bill, Mr. Coke taking the floor in favor of the conference report. Without reaching a conclusion the Senate west into executive session and when the doors reopened adjourned.

prohibiting the appointment of Congression-numittees to attend funerals outside of the rict of Columbia at the public expense; to prohibit the draping of public buildings by the authority of the President. In Com-ee of the Whole a bill for the erection of a mittee of the Whole a bill for the erection of a public building in Charleston, S. C., was considered, and after being amended so as to provide for the appropriation of \$100,000 for the site and \$800,000 for the publishing and \$800,000 for the bill to create a department of Agriculture and Labor was passed, with an amendment increasing the Commissioner of Labor's salary from \$4,000 to \$5,000. Pending debate in Committee of the Whole on the bill amendatory to the act establishing a Bureau of Animal Industry, the committee rose and the House adjourned.

Bureau of Animal Industry, the committee rose and the House adjourned.

SENATE, Jan 12.—After routine business the Senate resumed consideration of the Inter-State Commerce bill. Mr. Call made a lengthy speech in favor of the bill, and Messra. Brown, of Georgia and Mitchell, of Oregon, argued in opposition to the measure. Without coming to a vote the Senate went into secret session and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.—After the appointment of conferces on the bill for siloment of land in severalty to the Indians, the Edmunds Anti-Polygamy bill and the Tucker substitute therefor were taken up. After a lengthy discussion the House substitute was agreed to, and the Senate bill as thus amended was passed without discussion, only eight members rising to demand the yeas and nays. A bill providing for an additional circuit judge in the Second Judicial district was passed, after which the House adjourned.

SENATE, Jan 18.—The Senate took up Mr. Vest's resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish a full and complete itemized account of all money paid out on account of prosecution of criminal cases in courts by Federal officials of the department from July 1, 1879, to December 1, 1866, with a list of officials, agents or employes engaged in such prosecutions, the amount paid them, and for what specific services, etc. After debate the resolution was medified by making it apply to civil cases also, and was adopted. Consideration of the conference report on the Inter-State Commerce bill was resumed, and Mr. Evarts delivered an elaborate argument against the adoption of the report, at the conclusion of which the Senate went into executive sension and soon after ad-

HOUSE.—The bill amending the laws regu-isting the removal of cases from State to Fed-eral Courts was passed. (It increases the mini-mum jurisdiction of the Circuit Courts from \$500 to \$5,000, takes away the Circuit Court jurisdic-tion of cases in favor of assignees of promissory notes and bills of exchange, and restricts to the defendant the right to remove a case from the State to the Federal Court.) The bill providing for the bringing of suits assainst the government

argued pro and con on the merits of the bill. By a vote of ayes 25, nays 36, the Senate declined to

ideration of bills on the private calendar, and then the committee rose half a dozen private ensite bills were passed, including one for the elief of the sufferers from the wreek of the teamer Ashuelot. At the evening session wenty-four pension bills were passed.

WASHINGTON.

The extradition treaty with Great Britain as considered in the executive session of was considered in the executive session of the Senate on the 12th. The debate was quite lengthy and touched upon every phase of our relations with England, social and commercial. The dynamite question, although in no way directly involved, seemed to be the bone of contention and aroused a good deal of feeling. The treaty was finally laid aside without an effort to vote upon it. The Wholesale Druggists' Association of the United States has issued to its memberahip throughout the country petitions to ship throughout the country petitions to Congress favoring the repeal of the internal

dopted by the association.

The Farmers' Congress, which closed its sessions in Washington on the 13th, adopted a resolution urging the National Congress to repeal the clause in the charters of the al banks, which forbids their load

noney on real estate. The Chief of the Bureau of statistics re ports the total value of exports of bread-stuffs from the United States for the year anded December 31, 1886, at \$148,122,020, gainst \$129,690,137 in 1885. total value of exports of beef, porl

and dairy products for twelve months ended December 31, 1886, were \$86,044,251, agains

year.

The Post-office Appropriation bill, as completed by the House sub-committee on post-offices and post-roads, appropriates \$55,689,680, or \$1,323,787 more than the appropriation for the current fiscal year. Of this increase \$347,000 is in the appropriation for the extension of the free delivery service. The appropriation for the foreign mail service. The appropriation for the foreign mail service is also increased \$50,000 as compared with the appropriation made in the last bill, and that for the inspection service is increased by \$100,000

At Reynoldsville, Pa., on the 10th Robert M. Taylor, a prominent resident, shot his wife through the head, and as she fell he held the pistol to his right temple and sent a bullet through his own brain. Taylor died instantly but his wife may recover.

The Batavia (N. Y.) clamp factory and six adjoining buildings were destroyed by fire on the 11th. Loss heavy, with light in-

Richey's coal mines at Butler, Pa., on the 13th three miners were injured, one of them named Eiffier being so badly burned that

ot recover. nester (N. Y.) dispatch says that

Colonel W. S. King, the plaintiff in the King-Remington suit, was in that city on the 11th and stated that his suit and that of his wife had been settled by the payment of \$2,000,000. A fee of \$50,000 was paid by Rochester, his principal counsel. The fees of the remaining counsel are in proportion. At a meeting of the Western Nail Assounanimously decided to advance the card rate on nails from \$2.40 to \$2.60 per keg.

Charles Schell and Tom Murray, the two boys arrested for robbing and shooting Robert McGeorge at New Castle, Pa., a few

VOL. XX-NO. 10.

Henry Clay for Receiver of Taxes, Charles F. Warwick for City Solicitor, and Charles D. Fulmer for Police Magistrate. At Easton, Pa., on the evening of the 10th Daniel Thomas and family, consisting of timself, wife and five children, ate canned

he most affected. The graveyard insurance scandal which occasioned quite a sensation in Fall River fass., three years ago, is revived by the re ort that John Heaven, one of the person mplicated, who fied to Canada, has re-urned and has turned State's evidence. The Woman's Board of Missions met at New Haven, Conn., on the 12th. The secretary's report shows that ninety-eight mis-sionaries, forty-eight Bible women, twenty-seven boarding schools and 200 village schools are supported by the board. Re-ceipts for the year were \$2,455. There was a large attendance from the Middle and New England States.

New England States.

Howard T. Blackstone, the defaulting bank clerk of the Canal National bank, of Portland, Me., was arrested at Winnipeg, Man., a few days ago on a charge of forgery, by G. M. Warmel, the sheriff of Oxford County, Maine, and St. Paul detectives. Blackstone fied from Portland in November,

The master builders' convention at Bos-ton on the 13th completed arrangements to form a national builders' association.

form a national builders' association. A convention for that purpose will be held in Chicago, March 29 next.

Annie Barrett, the five-year-old daughter of the junitor of the post-office at Newburg, N. Y., on the 13th fell over a stair railing of the building sixty-five feet to the floor. She

was terribly bruised, but it is thought may At Pittsburgh on the 13th two boys name Smith and Mertz were coasting on Erin street, when their sled ran into a heavy wagon and was demolished. Smith was in-stantly killed and Mertz received probably

nied the motion for a stay of sentence in the case of ex-Alderman McQuade, con-victed of bribery in the Broadway railroad

Sing.

At a meeting of the Westers Pennsylvania Foultry and Bench Association in Pittsburgh on the 18th, it was decided to hold the annual bench show on April 12 to 15 inclusive. The prizes aggregate \$4,000.
Coal was so scarce in Brooklyn, N. Y., on the 13th that many small factories were forced to stop work. Coal dealers refused

o sell in large quantities, even when offered eight dollars a ton.

Henry B. Stanton, the distinguished journalist and lawyer, husband of Elizabeth Cady Stanton, died of pneumonia on the 14th at his residence in New York City. He

was in his eighty-second year.

At Boston, Mass., on the 14th the jury in the suir of Father Fitzgerald vs. Archbishop Williams for slander rendered a verdict for the defendant.

John C. Donnelly, a baggageman on the Wabash railroad, was arrested at Peoria, Ill., on the 14th for stealing a package con-taining \$1,000 from the United States Express Company.

About 3,590 hands in P. Lorillard's to

bacco factory at Jersey City, N. J., struck

ada 29; a total of 323, against 299 the previ on the Delaware & Hudson Canal Com-pany's railroad, near Fairview, Pa., blew up on the 14th. Hawley Weed, the engi-

neer, and Perry Parsons, fireman, were fatally injured. The engine house is a total wreck.
That portion of the rugged bank nearest
the Horseshoe Falls at Niagara, on the Canada side, known as the "Upper Table Rock," fell on the 13th with a dealening crash. mass of limestone and slate 1,000 feet in length by about 60 feet in width and 1,170 feet deep is piled in a heaping mass below. About 123,000 yards of rock is calculated to have fallen. The supposed cause of the rock giving away is the low water, steady

A severe shock of earthquake was felt at Ban Francisco and vicinity on the 11th,

freezing weather for the past three weeks and the heavy weight of the accumulated icc

12th, intense cold causing the iron to con-tract and draw upon the supports. William Slack and Charles Quigley were precipita-ted to the ice below and fatally injured.

The Missouri acific passenger train from Omaha was thrown from the track near Dunbar, Neb., on the 11th, killing James

H. Dewitt, the engineer, and fatally injur-ing Frank O. Chenowith, express messen-ger. Two other trainmen and seventeen sengers were more or less hurt. Some

London, Ill., were destroyed by fire on the 12th. The losses aggregate \$20,000; insurrailroad was wrecked on the 12th near Ash-kum, Ill. C. Koester, a stockbroker from Melvin, Ill., was killed and Postmaster Holmes, of Melvin, and a man named Enoch

solution submitting to the people a prohi-tion amendment to the constitution.

The Nevada Legislature, in joint conven A joint Republican caucus of the Illinois

Legislature on the 13th nominated Charles B. Farwell, of Chicago, to succeed John A. Logan in the United States Senate. The he same position.

The Ohio Wool Growers' convention ad-

journed at Columbus on the 13th after pass-ing resolutions declaring in substance that caused a decrease of 4,000,000 pounds of wool in the annual production of Ohio and 20,000,000 pounds in that of the whole coun-

Mrs. Joseph Postlethwaite, who lost her husband and two sons in the recent Balti-more & Ohio wreck at Republic, O., will begin suit against the company for \$25,000 Martin Danach and two boys, John and

Adam Louchcaske, were fatally wured at Detroit, Mich., on the 13th, by the falling of ion.

John A. Hewett was recently awarded a

verdict of \$22,000 against the Flint & Pere Marquette railroad company for damages sustained while the plaintiff was employed as engineer on that road.

David W. Hoffman and James W. Bell

were arrested at Dunbar, Neb., on the 13th, charged with having caused the wreck of days ago, whereby Engineer Dewitt was killed.

Albert Odell, James Lamb, John Stevens

and John L. Echolz were hanged at Ft. Smith, Ark., on the 14th, for murders committed in the Indian Territory.

Hon. James Jackson, Chief Justice of sixty-seven years. He was in Congress before the war and had held many judicia

that Huffman and Bell, the men under ar-rest for wrecking the train at Dunbar, Neb., a few days ago, have made a full con-fession. Robbery was their motive.

Ream on Prairie avenue, Chicago, burned on the 14th, entailing a loss of \$150,000. Mr. Ream had just purchased the property and moved much valuable furniture into it,

expecting soon to occupy it.

The jury trying George Hamilton, at Wyandotte, Kan., accused of train wrecking, clams for supper, and during the night all was released on the 14th, it being impossitheir condition was considered critical. Some of the family ate the clams raw and others stewed. All who ate them raw were The defendant was remanded to jail to await a new trial.

Chicago coal dealers held a meeting on the 14th and advanced the price of that commodity to \$7 25 and \$7.50 per ton. Negotiations were completed at Jackson-ville, Fla., on the 14th, by which a Dutch

chase embraces a solid area of nearly nine hundred square miles heavily timbered. The syndicate purpose to form a great land and colonization company, building a railroad into the purchase and colonizing

John Dillon has commenced an action against Inspectors O'Brien and Davis to recover £2,000 damages for malicious prosecution and assault, and £1,000 damages for the seizure and retention of moneys and documents in connection with the arrest of

ing tenants' rents. Signor Magliani, Italian Minister of Fi-nance, has notified the Vatican that the

arrears of the Papal annuity for sixteen years now amounts to \$10,000,000. The receipts of the French treasury for 1886 show a decrease of 32,000,000 francs compared with those of 1835, and a deficiency of 71,000,000 francs compared with the amount estimated in the budget of 1836.

A committee appointed at a public meeting at Vancouver, B, C., waited on a number of Chinese recently arrived there and

requested them to leave, which they did. Their return fare to Victoria was paid by subscriptions received from citizens.

Official dispatches from Tonquin report that the French troops made an attack on a large rebel force entrenched at Than-Hoa, a few days ago, but were twice repulsed.

During the fighting four Fren h officers
were wounded, five European and eight
Tonquin sources were kined, and fifteen

There were 358 suicides in Vienna during the past year.

A series of evictions has been begun or the Winn estates, in County Kerry, Ireland.
As the tenants are evicted their houses are burned to prevent the return of their occupants. This procedure has created intense excitement, and bloodshed will probably

result from its continuance.

Three actions have been brought by the Dominion Government at Montreal against J. C. Ayer & Co., of Lowell, Mass., first for condemnation of goods seized for under-valuation, valued at \$13,000; second for un-paid duty extending back for three years and amounting to \$140,000, and third for the penalty imposed under the act.

Lord Iddesleigh (Sir Stafford Northcote).

who recently resigned the Ministry of For-eign Affairs, died suddenly on the 12th. While ascending the stairs of Lord Salis-bury's official residence in Downing street, London, he fainted, and upon being taken work on the 14th owing to a proposed reduc-tion in wages. There was no disorder, and into the Prime Minister's room almost in-stantly expired.

A London dispatch of the 13th states that the steamer Celtic Monarch was abandoned at sea January 2, and that the passengers

shows a deficit of £5,222,632; extra expendi tures for railways and harbors, £6,816,318 The Minister of Finance proposes to raise £6,071,428 for extra expenditures by means

nissionaries in Central Africa, give details of the massacre of native Christians at Uganda. The writers say King Mouanga caused the massacre of one hundred negro converts. Most of the victims were burned

war preparations continue throughout Europe. The English Government has de-cided to purchase 40,000 additional horses and 500,000 Mænnlicher repeating rifles, to be ready March 1. The Austrian Minister of War will call out several classes of re-serves in February instead of April, as in-tended, and large contracts have been made

LATER NEWS.

Five hunters near Washington C. H., O. SECRETARY LAMAR and his bride have re urned to Washington. JOE B. BIGHAM, a well known attorney. s missing from Pittsburgh. THE explosion of the powder mill near

forty miles distant. An examination of the brain of John

THE Terre Haute distillery was destroyed

by fire. Loss, \$100,000; insurance, \$75,-000. James Nugent, watchman, is suppose to have been killed. AT Marshall Basin, Colorado, two men named Donovan and Dunn were killed by

MISS EMMA HORINE, a well known teach er and writer on educational topics, died

JAMES MALOHON and wife were killed b train while crossing the railway track in a sleigh at Taylorville, Ill. It is thought the President will nomin ate Peter H. Clark, of Cincinnati, for Re-

Assays of a silver and gold deposit in to sixty dollars per ton. A DEAD Chinaman at Columbus was re

fused the rights of Chinese burial because e had married a white wife. GENERAL W. B. HAZEN, Chief Signal Of ficer U. S. A., died at his home in Washington, Sunday evening, of Bright's dis-

at Workmen's Hall, Cincinnati, on the 16th of principles; rejecting resolutions of sym-pathy with Dr. McGlynn in his suspension ampaign committee of one member from convention, to be held February 22, at

A CINCINNATI stock company, with Capt. D. Hegler at the head, will build fifteen on Parana river. South America. fort, was badly damaged by fire, which broke out in the hemp house, in which the

conducted. THE latest development in theft is for a gang to secrete themselves on a freight train, throw packages off while the train is running, and then go back over the track and gather them up. This scheme was detected on the Pan-handle road, near

THE NEW SOUTH.

Address of H. W. Grady Before the New England Society

At the Foretathers' Dinner in New York

At the Foreinther: Dinner in New York—
Elequent Tributes to Abraham Line
Coin, the Confederate Soldiers,
and the Restored Union.

Following are the salient passages in the
speech of Mr. Henry W. Grady, of Atlanta,
Ga, delivered at the dinner of the New England Society, riven on PoreInther's Day as
gland Society, riven on PoreInther's Day as
a "There was a South of secession and silverry—
that South is dead. There is a South of union
and freedom—that South is living, breating,
and freedom—that South is living, breating,
from the lips of Benjamin line the volume that
grout his post. Breath is the salient property of the salient property days, and he was "up and able to be
about." I have rend your books carefully, and
me important for preserving a sort of historiest
of the salient property of the salient propert

plenty and to spare for your forefathers and for mine.

In speaking to the toast which you have honored me I accept the term, "The New South," as in no sense disparaging to the old. Dear to me, sir, are the home of my childhood and the traditions of my people. There is a new South, not through protest against the old, but because of new conditions, new adjustments, and, if you please, new ideas and aspirations. It is to this that I address myself. I ask you, gentlemen, to picture, if you can, the foot-sore soldier, who, buttoning up in his faded gray jacket the parole which was taken, testimony to his children of his fidelity and faith, turned his face southward from Appomattox in April, 1865. Think of him as ragged, half-starved, heavy-hearted, enfeched by want and wounds, having fought to exhaustion, he surrenders his gun, wrings the hands of his comrades, and, lifting his tearstained and pallid face for the last time to the graves that dot the old Virginia hills, pulls his gray cap over his brow, and begins the slow and painful journey. What does he find—let me ask you, who went to your homes eager to find all the welcome you had justly earned, full payment for your four years' sacrifice—what does he find when he reaches the home he left four years before? He finds his house in ruins, his farm devastated, his slaves freed, his stock killed his barne senty, his trade devents.

intelligence—the establishment of a status for the vast body of his liberated slaves.

What does he do—this hero in gray, with a heart of gold—does he sit down in sullenness and despair? Not for a day. Surely God, who has scourged him in his prosperity, inspired him in his adversity! As rufn was never before so overwhelming, never was restoration swifter. The soldier stepped from the trenches into the furrow; horses that had charged Federal guns marched before the plow, and fields that ran red with human blood in April were green with the harvest in June; women reared in luxury cut up their dresses and made breeches for their husbands, and with a patience and heroism that fits woman always as a garment, gave their hands to work. There was a little bitterness in all this. Cheerfulness and frankness prevalled. "Well, I killed as many of them as they did of me, and now I am going to work;" or the soldier, returning home after defeat and roasting some corn on the roadside, who made the remark to his comrades: "You may leave the South if you want to, but I am going to Sanderville, kiss my wife and raise a crop, and if the Yankees fool with me any more I will whip 'em again." I want to say to General Sherman, who is considered an able man in our parts, though some people think he is a kind of careless man about fire—that from the ashes left us in 1864 we have raised a brave and beautiful city; that, somehow or other, we have caught the sunshine in the bricks and mortar of our homes, and have builded therein not one single ignoble prejudice or memory.

But what is the sum of our work? We have

But what is the sum of our work? We have found out that in the general summing up the free negro counts more than he did as a slave. We have planted the school-house on the hill-top, and made it free to white and black. We op, and made it free to white and black. We have sowed towns and cities in the place of theories, and put business above politics. We have challenged your spinners in Massachusetts and your fron makers in Pennsylvania. We have learned that the \$4.00,000,000 annually received from our cotton crop will make us rich, when the supplies that make it are home-alsed. We have reduced the commercial rate of interest from twenty four the supplies that the supplies that make it are home-alsed. when the supplies that make it are homeralsed. We have reduced the commercial rate of interest from twenty-four to six per cent, and are floating four per cent, bonds. We have learned that one Northern immigrant is worth fifty foreigners, and have smoothed the path to the southward, wiped out the place where Mason and Dixon's line used to be, and hung our latch-string out to you and yours. We have reached the point that marks perfect harmony in every household, when the husband confesses that the pies which his own wife cooks are as good as those his mother used to bake; and we admit that the sun shines as brightly and the moon as softly as it did "before the war." We have established thrift in city and country. We have fallen in love withwork. We have restored comfort to homes from which culture and elegance never departed. We have let economy take root and spread among us as rank as the crab-grass which sprang from Sherman's cavalry camps, until we are ready to lay odds on the Georgia Yankee as he squeezes pure olive oil out of his cotton seed, against any down-Easter that ever swapped wooden nutmegs for flannel sausages in the valleys of Vermont. Above all, we know that we have achieved in these "piping times of peace" a fuller independence for the South than that which our athers sought to win in the forum by their eloquence or compel on the fields by their swords.

It is a rare privilege, sir, to have had part, however humble, in this work. Never was nobler duty confided to human hands than the up-building of the prostrate and bleeding South—misguided, perhaps, but beautiful in her suffering, and homest, brave and generous always. In the record of her social, industrial and political restoration we await with confidence the verdict of the world.

But what of the negro? Have we solved the problem he presents, or progressed in honor and equity toward its solution? Let the record speak on this point. No section shows a more prosperous population than the negroes of the South, none in fuller sympathy with the employing and land-owning class. He shares our school fund, has the fullest protection of our laws and the friendship of our people. Self-interest as well as honor demand that he should have this. Our future, our very existence depend upon our working out this problem in full and exact justice. We understand that when Lincoln signed the Emancipation Proclamation your victory was assured, for he then committed you to the cause of human liberty, against which the arms of men can not prevail while those of our statesmen who made slavery the corner-stone of the Confederacy doomed us to defeat, committing us to a cause that reason could not defend or the sword maintain in the light of advancing civilization. Had Mr. Toombs said, which he did not say, that he would call the roll of his slaves at the foot of Bunker Hill, he would have been foolish for he might have known that whenever slavery became entangled in war it must perish, and that the chattle in human fiesh ended forever in New England when your fathers—not to be lazared for parting with what didn't nex—sold But what of the negro? Have we solved the and that the chattle in human fiesh ended for-ever in New England when your fathers—not to be blamed for parting with what didn't pay—sold their slaves to our fathers—not to be praised for knowing a paying thing when they saw it. The re-lations of the Southern people with the negro are close and cordial. We remember with what fidelity for four years he guarded our defense-less women and children, whose husbands and fathers were fighting against their freedom. To his eternal credit be it said that whenever he struck a blow for his own liberty he fought in open battle, and when at last he raised his black and humble hands that the shackles might be struck off, those hands were innocent of wroag against his helpless charges, and worthy to be taken in loving grasp by every might is struck off, those hands were innocent of wrong against his helpless charges, and worthy to be taken in loving grasp by every man who honors loyalty and devotion. Ruffians have maltreated him rascals have misled him, philanthropists established a bank for him, but the South with the North pretents reging in

liberty and enfranchisement is as far as law can carry the negro. The rest must be left to conscience and common sense. It should be left to these among whom his lot is east, with whom he is indissolubly connected, and whose prosperity depends upon their possessing his intelligent sympathy and confidence. Faith has been kept with him in spite of calumnious assertions to the contrary, by those who assume to speak for us or by frank opponents. Faith will be kept with him in the future if the South holds her reason and integrity.

The Peculiar Process of Tanning Employe in Its Manufacture.

A contemporary gives an account of the processes of tanning employed in Russia for the fabrication of soft leather. The process consists of five operations ning and currying. To effect the unand one of lime are thrown into a pit, which is then filled two-thirds water. The skins remain in the pit for ten days, and are then taken out, while four buckets of wood ashes and half a one of lime are put into the liquor, to which the hides are again returned for eleven days. The hides thus prepared are unhaired with a blunt knife of thirty centimeters in length; they are again put into the pit to swell them. After a further stay of two days in running water they are stretched and pulled in water; these operations are repeated until the leather is white and very supple. Afterward comes the softening, which is done in a vat or pit containing water at twenty degrees, and oatmeal

reduced to flour. Then comes the tanning: The hides re covered on the hairy side (called the flour) with an evenly spread layer of tan, finely cut, and plunged into vat full of water. This first operation asts from fifteen to twenty days. In the second operation the flesh side is covered with a layer of tan, while in the first operation dry tan is employed, so that the powder may deposit itself on the surface of the leather, so as to cover it in. The second fresh tan is used to avoid the loss which the powder produces. In the third operation, and also the fourth, it is the flesh side which receives the coating of tan. Each time the leather remains in the vat for fifteen or twenty days, so that the tanning process occupies about two months and four days. After tanning comes the currying. From the same skin are made black and white leather.

In both cases the leather, after being tanned, is smeared with tar and seal fat. The hide is then taken to the drying-room. The black leather is colored before being greased. The greasing of the leather is followed by certain operations, destined to give the leather the form or cofor desired by commerce .-Chicago Shoe and Leather Review.

"fetching" the general public .- All the

ACQUIRING KNOWLEDGE. How a Waiter Became, in His Humble Way, Quite a Noted Character. Sometimes waiters pick up a great deal of curious information and can make good use of it. I knew a man who had been a waiter in a London place of business, and afterwards settled down as the landlord of a most respectable hotel in a provincial city. He had extremely pleasing manners, and was noted for the clear, bright opinions which he expressed on nearly every conceivable subject and the ad mirable way in which he supported them, and yet this man was utterly unable to read or write with any degree of correctness. He was asked one day to explain how he came by his multivarious knowledge and large collection of opinions. His explanation was very simple. He had been regularly employed as a waiter at public dinners at the Mansion House, the London Tavern etc. He had heard all the most remarkable public men of the day speak repeatedly on every variety of topic. He had always listened attentively and with the greatest appreciation. In his own humble way he became quite a public character. There were great men who would always give him kindly thought, and I have an idea that even in their speeches they would some times address themselves to the appre ciation and intelligence of their favorit waiter. If they could please that

THE ERA OF PEACE.

Mr. Grady's Grand Oration and "Harper" Weekly's" Hearty Comments Upon It. The new South has found a striking and significant expression in the ap-pearance of Mr. Trenholm, of South Carolina, the Comptroller of the Currency, and Mr. Grady, of Georgia, the when it strikes at somebody else's party and hits its own. It does so in editor of the Atlanta Constitution, as guests at the annual dinner of the New the following editorial, which we copy entire, except the headline, and which England Society, in Philadelphia and New York respectively. The strain of remark at these noted dinners is allican party's overweening love for the soldier. Please remember, in reading ways patriotic, and the speeches naturally teem with glowing and tender alluons to the civil war and the Union soldiers. It was a signal sign, therefore, of the actual situation that two of the

of the actual situation that two of the strongest Confederates should rise in the midst of such a Northern company as gather at these dinners, and by their personal bearing no less than by the earnestness and eloquence of their speeches should show to the most skeptical what worthy foes they had been, and what sincere friends they are.

To these distinguished orators who in the two great cities spoke for the new South must be added Mr. James Phelan, of Tennessee, who is just elected to Congress in the Memphis district, and who in his own district and among his own Southern fellow-citizens proved himself to be, with Mr. Trenholm and Mr. Grady, a man of broad comprehension and sagacious views. All of these gentlemen, it must views. All of these gentlemen, it must be understood, speak as men who, without renunciation of their local feeling, of their State pride or of their honor and affection for the men with whom they stood fast for what they held to be a true cause, own without reservation its defeat and the conse quent total change of conditions in the life around them. Thus Mr. Phelan

"Bitter to my taste as were the results of the ordinary and convinced me of the wisdom of cheerful submission to the will of Him who brought them about. The union of these States has been preserved and declared indissoluble. A great and disturbing constitutional question has been finally and forever settled, and slavery has been forever abolished; it no longer tarnishes the fair fame of a great and free Republic. Because it was involved in the question of constitutional right I fought four years in its defense. I tell you now, upon the honor of my manhood, that I would fight eight years, though my hairs are white, against any attempt to reinstate it in any portion of this continent."

Mr. Grady's speech was one of the most striking that have been delivered

most striking that have been delivered by any citizen of a Southern State since the war. It was very eloquent. His tribute to Abraham Lincoln was very impressive, and the effect of his address delivered to that New England company will be most serviceable to the country:

colonies came he who stands as the first typical Amorican, the first who comprehences within himself all the strength and greatness, all the majesty and grace, of this Republio—Abraham Lincoln. He was the sum of Puritan and Cavalier, for in his ardent nature were fused the virtues of both, and in the depths of his great soul the faults of both were lost; but he was soul the faults of both were lost; but he was a creater than Puritan greater than Cavalier. in greater than Puritan, greater than Cavalier, is that he was American, and in that in his home tremendous meaning and so elevating it above numan suffering that martyrdom, though in-lamously aimed, came as a fitting crown to a life onsecrated from the cradle to human liberty."

Mr. Grady said also:

Mr. Grady said also:

"The relations of the Southern people with
the negro are close and cordial. We remember
with what fidelity he guarded our defenceless
women and children, whose husbands and fathers were fighting against his freedom. To his
eternal credit be it said that whenever he
struck a blow for his own liberty he fought in
open battle, and when at last he raised his
black and humble hands that the shackles
might be struck off, those hands were innocent
of wrong against his helpless charges, and might be struck off, those names were muccou-of wrong against his helpless charges, and worthy to be taken in loving grasp by every man who honors loyalty and devotion. Ruf-fians have maltreated him, rascals have misled him, but his treatment in the South to-day is him, but his treatment in the South to-day is an honorable protest sgainst injustice to this simple and sincere people. Faith has been kept with him in spite of calumnious assertions to the contrary by those who assume to speak for us or by frank opponents. Faith will be kept with him in the future if the South holds her reason and integrity. The new South is enamored of her new work. Her soul is stirred with the breath of new life. As she stands, full-statured and equal among the people of the earth, breathing the keen air and looking out upon the limitless horizon, she understands that her emancipation came because, in the inscrutable wisdom of God, her honest purpose was crossed and her brave armies beaten. This is said in no spirit of time-serving and apology. I should be unjust to the South if I did not make this plain in this presence." His closing appeal to New England whether she will "permit the prejudice of the war to remain in the hearts of the conquerors when it has died in the hearts of the conquered" was most touching and impressive. New England bost impulses if the appeal were not answered in the same manly and friendly spirit in which it is made. - Harper's

The Brave Forgive.

"What answer has New England to his message?" asked Henry W. Grady in his "New South" address. "Will she permit the prejudice of war to remain in the hearts of the conqueror when it has died in the hearts of the conquered? Will she withold save in strained courtesy the hand which straight from his soldier's heart Grant offered to Lee at Appomattox?" We lo not know what New England's answer will be; but we are inclined to pelieve that it will not permit the prejndice of war to remain in the hearts of the conqueror when it has died in the hearts of the conquered. That portion of New England that fought in the war certainly will not; and the same is true of the soldier element everywhere. It is the non-corabatants, the Tribunes of New York and of this city, the petty partisans here and elsewhere which prefer to keep up the prejudice. It is they that meet the frank, free, full surrender of prejudice in men like Grady and the representatives of the "New South" with sneers like this: "If it is really to be a 'New South' the Republicans of the country will sing the loudest hallelujahs. The dirges for the 'Old South' will be gladly put away what the new era is fully dawned. But it must dawn-it must be something more than mere moonshine."-Detroi

- Civil-Service reform commends tself to the appointing officers, as well as a reformer than in dealing with the as to the uninterested reformer. It se- Pacific roads." This organ's candisures better service. But that is only date for Mr. Cleveland's place is a man the smallest part of the reform. The named Blaine, who voted against the only men now who denounce Civil- Thurman bills and, while in Congress, Service reform are those who want to did every thing in his power to prevent make something out of politics, and the Government from bringing the Pafear the test of merit Boston Herald. | cific roads to book .- Chicago Times

The Gaton Democrat.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL

school daily in this country and about tix million wish they didn't have to.

—A great religious revival is sweeplng over Northern New Brunswick. It is said to be unequaled in the history

of the provinces.

—At Zwich 29 women are now pursuing the study of medicine; in London 18, and at Paris, 103. At the latter 18 have obtained their diplomas of doo

lican party's overweening love for the soldier. Please remember, in reading it, that the Republicans have a majority in the United States Senate, and have had nearly all the time since the Association building amounting to

—Before sailing for home General Booth, of the Salvation Army, claimed that during his stay in this country he had put in 696 hours on the cars, had 129 meetings, and had saved 2,500 souls. in a wagon, fourteen miles on ho

back, and organizing a Sunday-school, a missionary met a dozen cowboys in the evening, and they spent an h singing gospel hymna.—Christian Work. —During the past year \$13,284,986 was expended for educational purposes in the State of New York. Of this amount \$9,102,268 was for teachers' wages. There are \$1,325 school-teach-

ers and 1,785,073 school children in the State.-N. Y. Tribune. -It is reported that Mr. Moody has received from Mr. D. M. Weston, of the United States Senate and only two the Shawmut Church, Boston, a donsof them Union soldiers. And these tion of \$50,000, to be applied to his educational work at Northfield and Mt. Hermon, Mass. With this gift another dormitory is to be built.—Boston Jourtwo from States that go Democratic in Presidential elections. Oh, how the dear old party does love the dear soldier. Soon there will be only one

-At a reception given to the B Union at its late meeting in Bristol, England, by the mayor of the city, its president said that on the 4th of October, 1658, the Mayor of Bristol sent two Baptist ministers to prison for preaching, but on the 4th of October, 1886, its mayor gave a grand reception to Baptist ministers.

-The trustees of Columbia College, New York City, have voted to celebrate its centennial next April. In the various departments, literary and scientific, there are 1,514 students this year. The authorities have negatived the students' petition that Greek and Latin be made elective studies after sophomore -N. Y. Mail.

-Harvard University has 1,698 students. The number in the co proper is as follows: Seniors, 259; juniors, 238; sophomores, 224; fresh-men, 280; special students, 96; making versity, 1,077. The other departm are represented as follows: school, 271; law school, 180; divis school, 20; scientific school, 14; dents school, 28; Bussey Institute of Farm and Agriculture, 8; school of veter ary medicine, 25; graduate department 70.—Boston Herald.

WIT AND WISDOM.

-"Walt Whitman is a flaming brand".-N. Y. Sun. "Awl You only say that because he's a verseafire. treaty of 1818, between the United

-There is room for everyb this big world. Friction comes throug the fact that too many want the fro system of aggression against these rights, claiming the authority of local room.—N. O. Picayune.

—Nothing can be had for no law for their proceedings. 2. That

Whatever a man achieves he must pay for it; and no favor of fortune can al solve him from duty.—Bayard Taylor
—A wise self-discipline in the matur est is not so easy or so common that we may reasonably expect the young to be exemplary in that respect.—N. Y. Ex -Miss Flim-Have you read Mr. Rattlebrane's novel? Tell me, how

did it come out? Fogg-I suspe had it published at his own rick .--Impecunious lover - Be Amanda, and you will be treated like an angel. Wealthy maiden-Yes, I suppose so; nothing to eat and less

wear. No, I thank you. - Texas Siftthat duck ought not to stand long after being roasted. Probably it would do no harm to let the duck sit up if it isn't too tired, but it shouldn t be allowed to swim in the gravy.

—Miss Blank (to her cousin, who has

papa thinks so muce of my foot that while we were in Italy he tried his best to persuade me to have a bust made of it.-Chicago Tribune. -"And what's become of Ge Tulliver?" asked one old friend of other, in reviewing the days of theh youth. "Poor fellow, I hear that he came to a bad end!" "Ah, yes," re-

inadvertently admired her foot)-Yes

plied the friend; "a very bad end. went up behind a mule."-Puck. -Young husband-Isn't there some thing peculiar about the taste of these onions, my dear? Young wife (anxiously)-O, I hope not, dear. I took such pains with them. I even sprinkled them with jockey club before I put them to boil to take away the unpleas ant odor .- N. Y. Sun.

-"That's a fine pet crow, Arbegast." "Yes, he's an extra fine crow, but a terrible nuisance. He wakens the whole family at daylight and frightens away all the other feathered songsters. "Ah! Arbegast, there you have a fine illustration of caws and effect."—Peok's

-Edith-"Seems to me every one of these ancient sculptures is from the nude." "Yes; how wise those old artists were!" "Wise?" "Why, yes; they had sense enough to know that the dresses of the period would go out of fashion, so they omitted them."-Omaha World

-Some people have such a surplus of wisdom that they are constantly overflowing in streams of counsel to others It makes no difference whether their counsel is asked or not, or whether it is becoming in them to give or not, they thrust it forward. Their poor victims feel like saying in the language of Esau to Jacob: "I have enough, my brother; keep that thou hast unto thyself."-